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# Compendious Introduction

TO THE

# LATIN TONGUE,

BY WAY OF

QUESTION and ANSWER.

PUBLISH'D

For the Benefit of all those who intend to  
attain to the Knowledge of that Language.

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The Second Edition with Additions.

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By J. F. K

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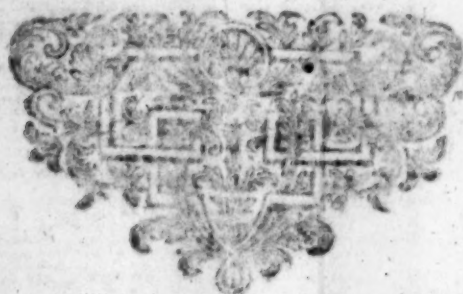
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A  
Compendious Introduction  
TO THE  
LATIN TONGUE;  
By way of *Question* and *Answer*.

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- Q. **H**OW many Parts of Speech are there?  
A. Eight; four declined, and four unde-  
clined.  
Q. Which are they that are Declined?  
A. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.  
Which are the Undeclined?  
A. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.  
Q. What means the Word Declined?  
A. The Changing of a Word into several Endings.  
Q. How?  
A. As, *Vita, vite, vitam, &c.*
- 

Of a NOUN.

- Q. What is a Noun?  
A. The Name by which any Thing is called.  
B

Q. How



Q. How can you know a Noun?

A. Any Word that may have *the* put before it, is a Noun; as *the Pen, the Wisdom.*

Q. Can, *the, then* be put before all Nouns?

A. Yes; except the proper Name of any Person or Place; which also is a Noun.

Q. Why then cannot *the* be put before the Name of a Person or Place?

A. No; for we do not use to say *the John, or the London,* but *John or London.*

Q. What Parts of Speech then are these Words, a Book, Understanding?

A. They are both Nouns.

Q. Why so?

A. Because I can put *the* before them; for I can say *the Book, or the Understanding.*

Q. What Parts of Speech are George, and Hodsdon?

A. They are Nouns.

Q. Why?

A. Because George is the proper Name of a Person, and Hodsdon of a Place.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns are there?

A. Two, viz. a Substantive, and an Adjective.

## Of a NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. The Name of any Thing that can be understood without any other Word, as a *Man.*

Q. How do you know a Substantive?

A. A Noun that cannot have *Man* or *Thing* put after it, is a Substantive.

Q. What sort of Noun is Wisdom?

A. A Substantive.

Q. Why?

A. Because I cannot put *Man* or *Thing*, after it; for to say *Wisdom Man* or *Wisdom Thing*, is nonsense.

Q. What sort of Noun is Silver?

A. A Substantive.

Q. How so?

A. Because I cannot put *Man* or *Thing* after it.

Q. No; cannot you say a Silver Thing?

A. Yes;



A. Yes; but in such a Sentence, when I can put *Thing* after it, 'tis an Adjective.

Q. *What! may the same Word be sometimes a Substantive, and sometimes an Adjective?*

A. Yes: in *English*; but it is differently express'd in *Latin*.

Q. *How?*

A. *Argentum* is *Latin* for *Silver*, when it is a Substantive; and *Argenteus*, when it is an Adjective.

Q. *How do you know then when Silver in English is a Substantive, and when an Adjective?*

A. When it signifies the Thing itself, as the *Metal* in general, 'tis then a Substantive: but when it belongs to another Word, as a *Silver Cup*, then 'tis an Adjective.

Q. *Can you not then put Thing after it, when it is a Substantive?*

A. No; because, if I say a *Silver Thing*, I do not mean the Metal in general, but some other Thing made of that Metal.

Q. *How many sorts of Substantives are there?*

A. Two, viz. Proper and Common.

Q. *What is a Substantive Proper?*

A. A Name that belongs to one Person or Thing, as *Thomas, England*.

Q. *What is a Substantive Common?*

A. A Name that belongs to many Things of the same sort; as a *Man, a Bird*.

Q. *How many Things belong to a Noun Substantive?*

A. Four, viz. Number, Case, Declension, and Gender.

## Of NUMBER.

Q. *What is Number?*

A. A Distinguishing of one or more Things; as *One, Two, Three, &c.* and it is either Singular or Plural.

Q. *How do you know the Singular Number?*

A. It signifies but one; as a *Book*.

Q. *How the Plural?*

A. It signifies more than one; as *Books*. Some Words have no Plural; as, *Sun, Moon, &c.*

## Of CASE.

Q. What signifies Case?

A. The falling of a Noun into a Termination.

Q. What means a Termination?

A. The ending of a Word, in the last Syllable or Letter.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Six, viz. Nominative, Vocative, Genitive, Accusative, Dative, and Ablative.

Q. How may the Cases be known?

A. By their Signs in English. As follow:

CASES	SIGNS	EXAMPLES.
Nom.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>a, the, an,</i> before a Verb  <i>O,</i> or signifies a Calling to  <i>Of</i>  <i>a, the, an</i> after a Verb  <i>To,</i> or <i>For.</i>  <i>In, on, with, from, by, or than</i> </div> </div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>A Man seeth.</i>  <i>O Man, or John.</i>  <i>Of a Man.</i>  <i>I see a Man.</i>  <i>To or for a Man.</i>  <i>In or with a Man.</i> </div> </div>
Voc.		
Gen.		
Acc.		
Dat.		
Abl.		

Q. Which are particular Signs?

A. O, of, to, for, in, on, with, from, by, and than.

Q. Are not, a, the, an, Signs too?

A. They are not particular Signs, because they are common to other Cases; as *of the Man, to a Man, &c.*

Q. When must a, or the, be us'd before a Noun?

A. When a Noun begins with a Consonant; as *a Tree, the Ways*.

Q. When must an, be used before a Noun?

A. When the Noun begins with a Vowel, or *b. mute*

Q. Shew how by an Example?

A. *An Ox,* not *a Ox*; *an Hymn,* not *a Hymn.*

Q. How do you know a Consonant from a Vowel?

A. *a, e, i, o, u,* and *y,* are Vowels; all the other Letters are Consonants.

## Of DECLENSION.

Q. What means Declension?

A. The Changing of a Noun into the Terminations of the Cases.

Q. How many Declensions are there?

A. Five.

Q. How

*Q. How may they be known?*

*A. Most commonly by the Nominative Case Singular of the Latin.*

*Q. How?*

*A. Most Nouns in a are of the first Declension; in us and um are of the second; in us or u of the fourth; in ies or es of the fifth; and most that end any other ways, are of the third; and also some in us are of the third Declension.*

*Q. Cannot the Declension then of any Noun be known by this Rule?*

*A. No; but such Words as differ, may be observ'd when they are read in their Oblique Cases:*

*Q. Which are Oblique Cases?*

*A. Genitive, Accusative, Dative, and Ablative.*

*Q. What are the Nominative and Vocative call'd then?*

*A. Right Cases.*

*Q. How are Nouns declined in every Declension?*

*A. According to their Terminations, by the following Table.*

## *The* **TERMINATIONS** *of* **NOUNS** *in every* **DECLENSION.**

### **S I N G U L A R I T E R .**

Decl.	Nom. Voc.	G. Ac. D. Ab.
1	a, as Greek,	æ, am, æ, â,
2	r, um, <i>Nom. us, Voc. e,</i>	i, um, o, o,
3	a, e, o, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x,	is, em, i, e,
4	us, u,	us, um, ui, u,
5	ies, es,	ei, em, ei, c,

### **P L U R A L I T E R .**

Decl.	N.V. Gen. Ac. D.Ab	EXAMPLES.
1	æ, arum, as, is,	Vita, <i>Life.</i>
2	i, orum, os, is,	Dominus, <i>a Lord.</i>
3	es, um es, ibus,	Hostis, <i>an Enemy.</i>
4	us, uum, us, abus,	Manus, <i>an Hand.</i>
5	es, erum, es, ebus,	Dies, <i>a Day.</i>

*Q. How*



*Q. How is a Noun declined by this Table.*

*A. By changing the Termination of the Nominative Singular into the Terminations of all the other Cases.*

*Q. Give an Example?*

*A. Sing. Nom. Voc. Vita, Gen. Vitæ, Ac. Vitam, Dat. Vitæ, Abl. Vita.*

*Q. Do the Terminations of the Nominative Cases of every Declension always exactly change into the Terminations of all the other Cases?*

*A. Yes; except some Nouns of the second and third Declension, and some other herein after mentioned.*

*Q. What is to be observ'd in such Words?*

*A. The Genitive Singular of such, exactly changes its Termination, into the Terminations of all the other Cases, both Singular and Plural.*

*Q. How can you know the Genitive Case of such Words?*

*A. Generally by the following Tables.*

## The TABLE of the SECOND DECLENSION.

NOM.	GEN.	EXAMPLES.
ion	ii	Echion, <i>wild Burrage.</i>
ton	ti	Alphiton, <i>Barley-meal fried.</i>
er	ri	Cancer, <i>a Cancer.</i>
	eri	Puer, <i>a Boy.</i>
ir	iri	Vir, <i>a Man.</i>
ber	bri	Liber, <i>a Book.</i>
ter	tri	Magister, <i>a Master.</i>
os	i	Sophos, <i>a wise Man.</i>
us	i	Palus, <i>a Stake.</i>

# The TABLE of the THIRD DECLENSION.

NOM.	GEN.	EXAMPLES.
a	atis	Poema, a Poem.
ac	otis	Marea, a Lake in Egypt.
c	actis	Lac, Milk.
e	cis	Halec, an Herring.
l	is	Mare, the Sea.
an	lis	Sol, the Sun.
en	anis	Pæan, an Hymn.
in	inis	Nomen, a Name.
on	enis	Hymen, a thin Skin.
o	inis	Delphin, a Dolphin.
do	onis	Icon, an Image.
go	onis	Sermo, a Speech.
ro	dinis	Grando, Hail.
ar	donis	Spado, a Gelding.
er	ginis	Caligo, Darknesh.
ber	gonis	Ligo, a Spade.
ter	rnis	Caro, Flesh.
ur	aris	Calcar, a Spur.
or	atis	Hepar, a Liver.
as	eris	Siler, an Osier.
bs	bris	Imber, a Shower.
es	beris	Tuber, a Toad-stool.
æ	tris	Mater, a Mother.
lis	uris	Fur, a Thief.
glis	oris	Amor, Love.
	ordis	Cor, a Heart.
	atis	Pietas, Godliness.
	adis	Lampas, a Lamp.
	antis	Gigas, a Giant.
	bis	Trabs, a Beam.
	is	Fames, Hunger.
	itis	Fomes, Tinder.
	etis	Quies, Rest.
	edis	Merces, a Reward. Pes, a Foot.
	æris	Æs, Brass.
	linis	Pollis, fine Flour.
	liris	Glis, a Dormouse.

# A Compendious INTRODUCTION

NOM.	GEN.	EXAMPLES.
ls	itis	Puls, <i>Panado.</i>
ms	mis	Hyems, <i>Winter.</i>
ns	ntis	Parens, <i>a Parent.</i>
	odis	Custos, <i>a Keeper.</i>
	ois	Heros, <i>a noble Man.</i>
	oris	Os, <i>a Mouth.</i> Honos, <i>Honour.</i>
os	offis	Os, <i>a Bone.</i>
	etis	Impos, <i>Unable.</i>
	ovis	Bos, <i>an Ox.</i>
	pidis	Lapis, <i>a Stone.</i>
pis	pis	Sinapis, <i>Mustard.</i>
ps	pis	Stirps, <i>a Stock of a Tree.</i>
eps	ipis	Princeps, <i>a Prince.</i>
yps	yphis	Gryps, <i>a Griffon.</i>
	ritis	Quiris, <i>a Spear.</i>
ris	ris	Tigris, <i>a Tiger.</i>
	idis	Iris, <i>the Rainbow.</i>
rs	rtis	Pars, <i>Part.</i>
ors	ortis	Confors, <i>a Consort.</i>
tis	tis	Restis, <i>a Rope.</i>
itis	chidis	Onychitis, <i>a kind of Crust.</i>
	odis	Tripus, <i>a Trivet.</i>
	eris	Opus, <i>Labour.</i>
	oris	Tempus, <i>Time.</i>
us	udis	Palus, <i>a Moor or Pool.</i>
	uris	Crus, <i>the Leg.</i>
	utis	Salus, <i>Health.</i>
ut	itis	Caput, <i>a Head.</i>
	cis	Arx, <i>a Tower.</i>
x	gis	Syrinx, <i>a Flute.</i>
	icis	Apex, <i>the Top.</i>
	ecis	Vervex, <i>a Bellwether.</i>
ex	egis	Lex, <i>Law.</i>
	ectilis	Supellex, <i>Householdstuff.</i>
	icis	Fornix, <i>an Arch.</i>
ix	igis	Mastix, <i>a Scurge.</i>
	ivis	Nix, <i>Snow.</i>
	ocis	Vox, <i>the Voice.</i>
ox	oetis	Nox, <i>Night.</i>
	ogis	Allobrox, <i>a Savoyard.</i>



NOM.	GEN.		EXAMPLES.
ux	} ugis	}	Conjux, <i>Joined together.</i>
yx	} ucis	}	Nux, <i>a Nut.</i>
yx	} chis	}	Onyx, <i>a Precious Stone.</i>
yx	} icis	}	Bombyx, <i>a Silk Worm.</i>

N. B. Some Nouns in *as* and *es* are of the first Declension, as *Boreas-a*, the North Wind ; *Echites-a*, a precious Stone : and in *o* of the fourth, as *Echo-us*, an Echo.

Q. Are all Nouns declined by the foregoing Tables?

A. No ; there are some excepted in every Declension.

Q. What are excepted in the first Declension?

A. *Dea*, a Goddess, *Mula*, a Mule, *Equa*, a Mare, *Liberta*, a Free-Woman, *Anima*, a Soul, make their Dat. and Abl. Plur. in *abus*, as *Dea*, *Deabus*, &c. to distinguish 'em from *Deis*, &c. of the Masculine Gender.

Q. What are to be observed in the second Declension?

A. *Deus*, God, Voc. *Deus*. *Filius*, a Son, Voc. *Fili* ; *Genius*, and *Meus*, Voc. *i*. and Proper Names in *ius* make their Voc. in *i*, by Casting away *us*, as *Georgius*, *George*, Voc. *Georgi* ; *Virgilius*, *Virgili*, &c.

Q. What is to be observ'd in the third Declension?

A. 1<sup>st</sup>, Nouns in *es*, and *is*, not increasing a Syllable in the Genitive, and that end in two Consonants, and Nouns of one Syllable make their Genitive Plural in *ium*.

2<sup>dly</sup>, Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make their Ablative Singular in *i*, and their Plural in *ia*, *ium*, *ia*, *ibus*,

3<sup>dly</sup>, Names of Months in *er*, make their Ablative Singular in *i*.

Q. What is to be observ'd in the fourth Declension?

A. 1<sup>st</sup>, Nouns in *u*, are all Cases in *u*, in the Singular, and their Plural in *ua*, *uum*, *ua*, *ibus*.

2<sup>dly</sup>, *Acus*, a Needle, *arcus* a Bow, *artus*, a Limb, *ficus* a Fig, *lacus*, Lake, *portus*, a Port, *partus* a Birth, *quercus*, an Oak, *specus* a Den, *tribus* a Tribe, *veru* a Spit, make their Dat. and Abl. Plu. in *ubus* ; as *Acus*, *acubus* &c.

Q. What is to be observ'd in the fifth Declension?

A. All words of this Declension ; except *Facies*, a Face, *Res*, a Thing, *Acies*, an Army, *Dies*, a Day, and *Meridies*, Noon, want the Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plural.

C

Q. What

10 *A Compendious INTRODUCTION*

*Q. What is generally to be observ'd in any Declension ?*

*A.* All Neuters in any Declension make their Nom. Voc. and Acc. alike in both Numbers ; and in the Plur. they end in *s*, except *ambo* and *duo*.

*Q. But how can you know which are Neuters ?*

*A.* By the following Rules, to know the Genders of Nouns.

## Of GENDERS.

*Q. What is a Gender ?*

*A.* The Difference or Distinction of the Sex or Kind.

*Q. How many Genders are there ?*

*A.* Three, viz. Masculine Feminine, and Neuter.

*Q. How may they be known ?*

*A.* In *Latin* by their Terminations ; and in *English* by their Significations.

*Q. How by their Terminations ?*

*A.* By the following Table.

## The Terminations of the GENDERS in LATIN.

GENDERS	NOUNS Ending in
Masculine,	{ an in, on o, er, or, os, us and es, increasing, and of two Syllables in x.
Feminine,	{ a, s, and of one Syllable in x ; also os, us and es, increasing.
Neuter,	um, u, c, e, l, en, ar, ur, t,

Except Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two Syllables, and in *io*, which come of Verbs, and *us-utis*, *or-udis*, *Feminine* ; but *on-i* ; *a-at* ; *us-oris* *eris-oruris*, are *Neuter*.

*Q. What*

*Q. What is here meant by es increasing?*

*A. To have a Syllable more in the Genitive than in Nominative, as Fomes, fomi-tis.*

*Q. What is meant by this Stroke - between two Terminations, in the Exception.*

*A. The Termination after the Stroke is the Genitive Case of the foregoing Termination.*

*Q. How can you know the Gender of a Noun by these foregoing Rules?*

*A. by observing which of the Terminations it ends in.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Sermo?*

*A. Masculine.*

*Q. Why?*

*A. Because it ends in o.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Vita?*

*A. Feminine; because it ends in a.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Regnum, a Kingdom?*

*A. Neuter; because it ends in um.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Dulcedo, Sweetness?*

*A. Feminine.*

*Q. Why?*

*A. Because it ends in do, and has more than two Syllables.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Tempus, Temporis?*

*A. Of the Neuter.*

*Q. Why?*

*A. Because it ends in us, and the Gen. is oris.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Fomes, Fomititis.*

*A. Masculine; because it ends in es, and increaseth in the Genitive.*

## *Rules to know the GENDERS by their Significations in ENGLISH.*

*Q. How do you know the Masculine Gender by the Signification of the Word?*

*A. The Names of Men, Rivers, Months, Winds and Mountains; also of Offices, and Things belonging to the Male-kind, are Masculine.*

*Q. What*



*Q. What Rule is there to know the Feminine Gender ?*

*A. The Names of Women, Cities, Countries, Islands, and Trees; also of Offices, and Things belonging to the Female-kind, are Feminine.*

*Q. What the Neuter ?*

*A. The Names of Letters, Metals, Fruits, and all Nouns undeclined, are Neuter.*

*Q. Are there no Exceptions to these Rules ?*

*A. Yes, some few ; which may be found by Reading.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Edward ?*

*A. Masculine.*

*Q. Why ?*

*A. Because it is the Name of a Man.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Mary ?*

*A. Feminine ; because it is the Name of a Woman.*

*Q. Of what Gender is R ?*

*A. Neuter ; because it is the Name of a Letter.*

*Q. Of what Gender is a Duke ?*

*A. Masculine ; because it belongs to a Man ?*

*Q. Of what Gender is a Lady ?*

*A. Feminine ; because it belongs to a Woman.*

*Q. Of what Gender is a Pear ?*

*A. Neuter ; because it is the Name of some Fruit.*

*Q. Of what Gender is a Parent ?*

*A. Masculine, when it is meant of the Father ; and Feminine, when it signifies the Mother.*

*Q. Of what Gender is a Pear-Tree.*

*A. Feminine, because it is the Name of a Tree.*

## *Of a* NOUN ADJECTIVE.

*Q. What is a Noun Adjective ?*

*A. A Word added to a Substantive, to shew the Manner of it, and it cannot be understood without it.*

*Q. Give an Example ?*

*A. Good : Now it must be known what is called Good, as a Good Man ; so Good is added to the Substantive Man, to shew the Manner of him.*

*Q. By what special Mark do you know an Adjective ?*

*A. Any Noun when it can properly have Man or Thing put after it, is an Adjective.*

*Q. What*

*Q. What sort of Noun is Fair?*

*A. An Adjective.*

*Q. Why?*

*A. Because it may have Man or Thing put after it; for I can say, a fair Man or a fair Thing.*

*Q. What kind of Noun is honest?*

*A. An Adjective.*

*Q. Why?*

*A. Because I can say, an honest Man.*

*A. What does there belong to an Adjective.*

*Q. Number, Case, Declension, Gender, and Comparison.*

*Q. How many Terminations have Adjectives?*

*A. Some three, some two, and some one Termination.*

*Q. What Adjectives have three Terminations.*

*Q. Such as end in er and us, as Pulch-er, ra, rum, Bon-us, a, um.*

*Q. What have two Terminations?*

*A. Those that end in is, and Comparatives in or, as Trist-is, e, Duri-or, us.*

*Q. Which have one Termination?*

*A. Such as end any other ways, as in ar, or, x, us, rs.*

*Q. How are Adjectives declined?*

*A. Like Substantives in the same Terminations, in the first, second, and third Declensions according to the following Examples.*



	Cases.	Masc.	Fem.	N.		Masc.F.	Neuter.
Singulariter	Nom.	Bon us,	a,	um,	good	Trist-is,	e, sad.
	Voc.	e,	a,	um,		is,	of
	Gen.	i,	æ,	i,		em, e,	to
	Acc.	um,	am,	um,		i,	in
	Dat.	o,	æ,	o,			
	Abl.	o,	â,	o,			
Pluraliter	Nom.	Bon-i,	æ,	a,		Trist-es,	ia,
	Voc.					ium,	of
	Gen.	orum,	arum,	orum,		es,	ia,
	Acc.	os,	as,	a,		ibus,	in
	Dat.	is,					
	Abl.						

N. B. So decline, *Pulcher*, fair, | *Dulcis*, sweet.

	Cases.	Masc.F.	Neuter.		Masc. F.	Neuter.
Singulariter	Nom.	Duri-or,	us, harder.		Prud-ens,	wise.
	Voc.				ntis,	of
	Gen.	oris,			ntem,	ns,
	Acc.	orem,	us,		nti,	to
	Dat.	ori,			nre,	nti,
	Abl.	ore,				
Pluraliter	Nom.	Duri-ores,	ora,		Prude-ntes,	ntia,
	Voc.				ntium,	of
	Gen.	orum,			ntes,	ntia,
	Acc.	ores,	ora,		ntibus,	in
	Dat.	oribus,				
	Abl.					

N. B. So decline *Dulcior*, sweeter. | *Amans*, loving.

Q. Are all Adjectives declined according to the foregoing Examples.

A. Yes, in most Cases; but *totus*, *solus*, *unus*, *ullus*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, and *alius* make their Genitive Singular only in *ius*, and their Dative in *i*; *unus*, *una*, *um*, Genitive *unius*, Dative *uni*; *alter*, *era*, *erum*, Genitive *alterius*, Dative *alteri*; *uter*, *tra*, *rum*, Genitive *utrius*, Dative *utri*.

Q. What



*Q. What is further to be observed in these Words.*

*A. Ullus, alter, uter, neuter and alius want the Vocative Case; and alius makes the Neuter Gender in ud, as alius, a, ud.*

*Q. How can you tell the Genders of Adjectives of three Terminations?*

*A. The first Termination is Masculine, the second Feminine, and the third Neuter; as us is Masculine, a Feminine, and um Neuter.*

*Q. Of what Gender are Adjectives of two Terminations?*

*A. The first Termination is Masculine and Feminine, and the last Neuter; as Tristis is Masculine and Feminine, and Triste Neuter.*

*Q. Of what Gender are those of one Termination?*

*A. They are Masculine Feminine and Neuter; as Prudens is Masculine Feminine and Neuter.*

*Q. Of what Gender is Prudentem and Prudens in the Accusative Case Singular?*

*A. Prudentem is Masculine and Feminine, and Prudens is Neuter.*

*Q. How comes that about?*

*A. Because when Prudens is Neuter, it is declined like Neuters. viz. to have the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative alike, &c.*

*Q. Of what Gender is dulce?*

*A. Neuter.*

*Q. Why?*

*A. Because it is the last Termination.*

## Of COMPARISON.

*Q. What is Comparison?*

*A. The encreasing or diminishing the Signification of a Word by degrees, as good better, best, little, lesser, least.*

*Q. What Nouns may form Comparison?*

*A. Adjectives whose Signification may encrease or be diminish'd by adding more or er less or lesser, most; or est least or largest; as more godly, godlier, most godly, &c.*

*Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?*

*A. Three, viz. Positive, Comparative and Superlative.*

*Q. What signifies Positive?*

*A. Absolute, without excess, as durus hard.*

*Q. What*

Q. What signifies Comparative?

A. Compared, or exceeding in Signification, as *harder*, is more than *hard*.

Q. What Superlative?

A. Highest or furthest, exceeding in Signification, as *hardest*, is most *hard*.

Q. How may these three be known?

A. Thus:

Positive,	Comparative,	Superlative.
<i>Hard,</i>	<i>Harder.</i>	<i>Hardest.</i>
or <i>Godly,</i>	<i>more Godly,</i>	<i>most Godly.</i>
also <i>Little,</i>	<i>Lesser.</i>	<i>Least.</i>

Q. How may these be known or formed in Latin?

A. By adding to the first Case of the Positive that ends in *i*, or for the Comparative and *issimus* for the Superlative, but to such as end in *er*, *rimus* to the Nominative Case, or for their Superlative.

Q. What is the first Case of the Positive that ends in *i*?

A. The Genitive Case Masculine of Adjectives of three Terminations, and the Dative Case of all other Adjectives.

Q. Shew how the Comparative degree of *durus hard*, is formed.

A. *Durus*, Genitive *duri*, to which I add *or* and it makes *durior* harder.

Q. Shew how the Superlative is formed?

A. To *duri* I add *issimus*, and it makes *durissimus* hardest.

Q. What is the Comparative and Superlative degree of *tristis sad*.

A. *Tristior*, *tristissimus*.

Q. How do you prove it?

A. To *tristi* the Dative Case, if I add *or* it makes *tristior* sader, and if I add *issimus*, *tristissimus* sadest.

Q. How do you change, *Justus*, into the Comparative and Superlative degrees?

Positive, Gen. Comp. Superlative.

A. *Justus*, *justi*, *justior*, *justissimus*.

Q. Form *felix happy*.

Positive, Comp. Superlative.

A. *Felix*, *felicior*, *felicissimus*.

Q. How do you change *pulcher* into the Superlative degree?

A. To *pulcher*, the Nominative Case, I add *rimus*, and it is *pulcherrimus*, fairest.

Q. What

Q. What is the Comparative degree of pulcher?

A. Pulchrior fairer. by the same Rule that durus makes durior.

Q. How are Adjectives that have a Vowel before us compared?

A. By magis more, and maxime most.

Q. Give an Example?

A. Plus godly, magis plus more godly, maxime plus most godly.

Q. How are Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives declined?

A. Comparatives in or are declined like durior, and Superlatives in us like bonus.

Q. What Exception is there to the Rules foregoing?

A. The following Words.

Positive,	Comp.	Super.	
Humi-lis,	lior,	limus,	} loosely. like. easse. nimble. teachable. slender.
Simi-lis,	lior,	limus,	
Faci-lis,	lior,	limus,	
Agi-lis,	lior,	limus,	
Doc-i-lis,	lior,	limus,	
Graci-lis,	lior,	limus,	

Positive,	Comp.	Superlative:	
Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	} good. evill. great. little. much. old.
Malus,	pejor,	peffimus,	
Magnus,	Major	maximus,	
Parvus,	minor,	minimus,	
Multus,	plus,	plurimus,	
Vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus	



D

of

## Of a PRONOUN.

*Q. What is a Pronoun?*

*A.* A Word put for a Noun, which shews or rehearses what a noun doth or suffers.

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A.* Instead of saying, *John is come*, and *John will speak*; we say, *John is come*, and *he will speak*; here *he* is put for *John*.

*Q. How may a Pronoun be known?*

*A.* By the following Table.

Ego,	I,	Tuus,	Thine.
Tu,	Thou,	Suus,	His,
Sui,	Of himself,	Cujus,	Whose,
	or, of them-	Noster,	Our
	selves,	Vester,	Your.
Ille,		Nostros,	
Ipsē,	He, or that,	Vestros,	
Iste,	or this,	Cujus,	
Is,		Qui,	Which.
Hic	This,	Quis,	Who.
Meus,	Mine,		

PRONOUNS are divided into Six Kinds.

Primitives,	Ego, tu, sui, ille.
Demonstratives,	Ille, ipse, iste, is, hic.
Relatives,	Ille, ipse, iste, is, hic, idem, qui.
Derivatives,	Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.
Possessives,	Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.
Gentiles,	Nostras, vestras, cujas.

*Q. Which Pronouns are Primitives, and Demonstratives?*

*A.* Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic.

*Q. And why are they called Primitives?*

*A.* Because they are not derived of others.

*Q. And why Demonstratives?*

*A.* Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

*Q. Which*



*Q. Which are called Relatives ?*

*A. Ille, ipse, iste, is, hic, idem, qui.*

*Q. Why are they called Relatives ?*

*A. Because they rehearse some Person, or thing spoken of before.*

*Q. Give an Example, and shew how ?*

*A. He knows which sees all things, Ille nescit, qui videt omnia, here ille he, is a Demonstrative, and qui which, a Relative.*

*Q. Why so ?*

*A. Because ille shews the Person first, and qui rehearses it again.*

*Q. Which Pronouns are Derivatives ?*

*A. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.*

*Q. And why are they called Derivatives ?*

*A. Because they are derived of mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, as meus, of mei, noster and nostras of nostri, &c.*

*Q. Which Pronouns are Possessives ?*

*A. Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

*Q. Why so ?*

*A. Because they shew a thing one or more possess, as meus liber, my Book, noster pater, our Father.*

*Q. Which Pronouns are Gentiles ?*

*A. Nostras, vestras, cujas.*

*Q. And why are they called Gentiles ?*

*A. Because they betoken a Country, Nation, Sect or Side.*

*Q. Which Pronouns are Substantives and which Adjectives ?*

*A. Ego, tu, sui, and their Compounds are Substantives and all the rest are Adjectives.*

*Q. Which Pronouns want the Vocative Case ?*

*A. All of them, besides Tu, meus, noster, nostras, vestras, cujas, aliquis, and quicunque.*

*Q. What things belong to a Pronoun ?*

*A. Number, Case, Gender, (as in a Noun) Declension, and Person, as here followeth.*

*Q. How may the Genders of Pronouns be known ?*

*A. By their Significations, or Terminations, as in Nouns, as tu, is Masc. if a Man, or Fem. if a Woman.*

## The declining of PRONOUNS.

Singulariter.	Nom.	Ego,	I,	Pluraliter.	Nos,	we,
	Voc.	caret,	wanting,		nostrum, i,	of us
	Gen.	mei,	of me,		nos	us
	Acc.	me,	me,		nobis,	for us
	Dat.	mihi,	to me,			by us
	Abl.	me.	from me,			

Singulariter.	Nom.	Tu,	Thou,	Pluraliter.	vos	you
	Voc.	tu,	o thou,		vestrum, i,	o yee
	Gen.	tui	of thee,		vos,	of you
	Acc.	te,	thee,		vobis	you
	Dat.	tibi,	to thee,			to you
	Abl.	te	in thee,			with you

Singulariter.	Nom.	Ille, illa, illud,	He, she, it, or that,
	Voc.		(or this.
	Gen.	illius,	of him, her, it,
	Acc.	illum, illam, illud,	him, her, it,
	Dat.	illi,	for him, her, it,
	Abl.	illo, illa, illo,	in him, her, it,

Pluraliter.	Nom.	illi, illæ, illa,	They, these, or those,
	Voc.		(rum,
	Gen.	illorum, illarum,	illo-
	Acc.	illos, illas, illa,	of them,
	Dat.	illis,	them,
	Abl.		to them,
			by them,

Singulariter.	Nom.	Hic, hæc, hoc,	Pluraliter.	Hi, hæ, hæc.
	Voc.			horum, harum, horum.
	Gen.	hujus,		hos, has, hæc,
	Acc.	hunc, hanc, hoc,		his,
	Dat.	huic,		
	Abl.	hoc, hæc, hoc,		

Singulariter	Nom.	is, ea, id,	Pluraliter	ii, eæ, ea,
	Voc.			
	Gen.	ejus,		eorum, earum, eorum,
	Acc.	eum, eam, id,		eos, eas, ea,
	Dat.	ei,		iiis, vel eis
	Abl.	eo, ea, eo,		

Singulariter	Nom.	qui, quæ, quod,	Pluraliter	qui, quæ, quæ
	Voc.			(rum,
	Gen.	cujus,		quorum, quarum, quo-
	Acc.	quem, quam, quod,		quos, quas, quæ,
	Dat.	cui,		
	Abl.	quo, qua, quo, vel qui,		quibus vel quæ,

Decline *sui*, Nom. Voc. caret. Gen. *sui*. Acc. *se*. Dat. *sibi*. Abl. *se*. in both Sing. and Plural.

Q. How are *ipse* and *iste* declined?

A. Like *ille*, only *ipse* maketh *ipsum*, and not *ipsud* in the Neuter.

Q. How are *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, and *cujus* declined?

A. Like *bonus*, only *meus* makes the Voc. *mi*, *mea*, *meum*.

Q. How is *quis* and *quid* declined?

A. Like *qui* and *quod*.

Q. How are *noſtras*, *veſtras*, and *cujas* declined?

A. Like *Prudens*.



Some

## SOME COMPOUNDS.

Aliquis, *Some one*Aliquispiam *some body*Aliusvis *any other whatsoever*Equis, *{ whether any one..*

Ecquisnam

Egoipse *{ I myself.*

Egomet

Hicce *this, here.*Hicine *is this he here*Idem *the same*Illic *he*Iste *even he*Istic *{ the self same.*

Istic

Nequis *no one.*

Nunquis

Nunquisnam *{ whether any.*

Quantuscunque

Quantuslibet *{ How great soever.*

Quantusvis

Quicunque *Whosoever.*Quidam *some one ; or a certain Man.*Quilibet *any one.*Quisnam *who.*Quispiam *some body.*Quisque, *every one.*Quisquis *{ any one.*

Quivis

Siquis, *if any one.*

Tuipse

Tumet *{ thou thy self.*

Tute

Unusquispiam *some one in particular.*Unusquisque *every one.*Utercunque *whether soever.*Uter libet *which of the two you will.*Uternam *which of the two.*Uterque *both the one and the other.*Utervis *either of the two.*

L. H. W.



*Q. How do you decline Aliquis, Ecquis nequis and siquis?*

*A. Like quis, only in the Feminine singular and Neuter plural they make qua, as aliquis, qua, quod, vel quid. Plur. aliqui, aliquae, aliqua, &c.*

*And ecquis hath in the Feminine Singular both quae and qua.*

*Q. How do you decline Aliquispiam, ecquisnam, nunquis, nunquisnam, quicumque, quidam, quilibet, quisnam, quispiam, quisque and quivis?*

*A. Like quis, not altering piam, nam, cunque, dam, libet, que, or vis.*

*Q. How are egomet, tumet and tute declined?*

*A. Like ego and tu not altering met or te.*

*Q. How are hicce and hiccine declined?*

*A. Like the Pronoun hic, not altering ce or cine.*

*Q. How are illic, isthic and istic declined?*

*A. Like the Pronoun hic.*

*Q. How is isce declined?*

*A. Like the Pronoun is, not altering ce.*

*Q. How do you decline quisquis?*

*A. Nom. quisquis, quicquid, Acc. quicquid, Abl. quoquo, quaquā, quoquo.*

*Q. How is aliusvis declined?*

*A. Like alius, not altering vis, as aliusvis, aliusvis, aliusvis, &c.*

*Q. How are quantuscunque, quantuslibet, and quantusvis declined?*

*A. Like bonus, not altering cunque, libet, or vis, as quantusvis, quantusvis, quantusvis, &c.*

*Q. How are utercunque, uterlibet, uternam, uterque and utervis declined?*

*A. Like uter, not altering cunque, libet, nam, que, or vis, as utervis, utervis, utervis, &c.*

*Q. How are unusquispiam, and unusquisque declined?*

*A. Like unus and quis, not altering piam or que, as unusquisque, unaquaque, unumquodque, Gen. uniuscujusque, Dat. unicuique, &c.*



*Q. How*

Q. How do you decline idem ?	
Singulariter	Nom. idem, eadem, idem,
	Voc. (eorundem,
	Gen. ejusdem,
	Ac. eundem, eandem, idem
	Dat. eidem,
Pluraliter	Abl. eodem, eadem, eodem
	N. iidem, eadem, eadem,
	Voc. (eorundem,
Pluraliter	G. eorundem, earandem,
	Ac. eosdem, easdem, ea-
	(dem,
Pluraliter	Dat. } iisdem, velleis-
	Ab. } (dem,

## Of a V E R B.

Q. What is a Verb ?

A. A Word that signifies the doing, suffering or being of a Substantive.

Q. Shew how by Example ?

A. A Man speaketh and is heard, and is at home : Here the Verb speaketh shews what the Man doth, and the Verb heard, what he suffers, and the Verb is, where he may be.

Q. How doth a Man suffer by being heard ?

A. He suffers something done to him by another, as another to hear him.

Q. When is a Substantive then said to suffer ?

A. When something is done to it by another. as a Pen is made, then another must make it.

Q. By what special Mark then canst thou know a Verb ?

A. Any Word that can have properly I, or It put before it is a Verb, except Participles.

Q. How then canst thou know a Verb from a Participle ?

A. Participles in English ends in ing, or d, t, n, and may have a Substantive in any Case properly put before them (as of a Man loving) and so cannot a Verb:

Q. Of what Part of Speech is moneo, to warn ?

A. A Verb.

Q. Why ?

A. Because I can properly put I before it as I warn,

Q. What Part of Speech is amor loved ?

A. A Verb, because I can say, I loved:

Q. What Part of Speech is decet becometh ?

A. A Verb, because I can say, it becometh:

Q. What

**Q. What Part of Speech is seeing?**

**A.** A Participle, because I can say of a Man *seeing*, but I cannot say of a Man *see*.

**Q. What things belong to a Verb?**

**A.** Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, Person, Conjugation.

## Of VOICE.

**Q. How many Voices are there?**

**A.** Four, viz. Active; Passive, Neuter, Deponent.

**Q. By what Rule dost thou know a Verb Active and Deponent?**

**A.** A Verb Active endeth in *is*, and Deponent in *or*, and may have properly *I* put before them, as *amo*, I love, *loquor*, I speak.

**Q. How dost thou know a Verb Passive and Neuter?**

**A.** A Verb Passive endeth in *or*, and Neuter in *o*, and may have *I am* put before them, as *amor* I am loved, *agroteo*, I am sick.

**Q. What may further be observed concerning Deponents?**

**A.** Deponents when they signify both Actively and passively, some call them Common,

**Q. What may also be observed concerning Neuters?**

**A.** When any Verb in *o* cannot take *r* to make it a Passive, some call it a Neuter, though it signifies Actively.

**Q. By what Mark then canst thou tell when such a Verb in *o* cannot take *r*, to make it a Passive?**

**A.** When such a Verb in *o*, cannot properly have *Man* or *thing* put after it, it cannot take *r*, &c.

**Q. Give an Example?**

**A.** *Curro*, I run, now I cannot properly say, *I run a Man*, or *I run a thing*, and therefore *curro*, cannot take *r*, to make it *curror*, a Passive.

**Q. Are such Verbs then also Neuter that signifie Actively?**

**A.** No not properly, because they signify Actively, and have an Active Termination.

**Q. Why do Grammarians call them Neuter then?**

**E**

**A.** Because



A. Because, though they do signify Action, yet nothing is acted by them, except a Substantive of their own Signification be joyned to them, as *I run a Race*.

Q. Of what Voice is *moveo*, *move*?

A. Active.

Q. Why?

A. Because it ends in *o*, and may have *I* put before it, as *I move*.

Q. Of what Voice is *hortor*, *exhort*?

A. Deponent.

Q. Why?

A. Because it ends in *or*, and may have *I* put before it, as *I exhort*.

Q. Of what Voice is *moveor*, *moved*;

A. Passive.

Q. Why?

A. Because it ends in *or*, and may have *I am* put before it, as *I am moved*.

Q. Of what Voice is *frigeo*, *cold*?

A. Neuter, because it ends in *o*, and may have *I am* put before it, as *I am cold*.

Q. Of what Voice is *osculor*, *I kiss*, or *am kissed*?

A. Common, because it signifies both Actively and Passively, as *osculor*, *I kiss* or *am kissed*.

Q. Of what Voice is *venio*, *I come*?

A. Neuter.

Q. Why?

A. Because though it signifies Actively, yet it cannot properly have *thing* after it, for to say *I come a thing*, is Nonsense.



of



## Of MOOD.

**Q** What signifies Mood?

**A.** The manner.

**Q** How many are there?

**A.** Four, viz. Indicative, Potential, Imperative, and Infinitive.

**Q** What signifies Indicative?

**A.** Shewing, for it sheweth, or asketh, as *A Man goeth Doth he walk?*

**Q** What signifies Potential?

**A.** That hath Ability, for it expresses what may, can, or might be, as *a Man may go.*

**Q** What signifies Imperative?

**A.** Commanding or Bidding, as *go thou, let him stay.*

**Q** What signifies Infinitive?

**A.** Not limited, for it is not limited by Number or Person because it hath none, as *to love, to be loved*

**Q** By what especial Mark canst thou tell the Indicative-mood?

**A.** By the Signs of the Tenses, for when only *do, did, have, had, shall, or will*, comes between the Person and Verb, it is in the Indicative-mood.

**Q** Demonstrate it by an Example?

**A.** *I do love, thou didst love*, here only *do* and *did* come betwixt the Persons and Verb.

**Q** How canst thou know the Potential Mood?

**A.** It hath *may, can*, in the Present Tense, and in all other Tenses *might, would, could, should, or ought*, as *I may come, he might come, &c.*

**Q** How knowest thou the Imperative?

**A.** By the Sign *let* or *bidding*, as *let him stay, go thou.*

**Q** By what Sign knowest thou the Infinitive?

**A.** By the Sign *to*, as *to love, to have loved.*

**Q** What may be further observed concerning the Potential-Mood?

**A.** When in Latin it is subjoined by a Conjunction it is called the Subjunctive; and when with an Adverb of wishing, the Optative.

**Q** What signify Subjunctive and Optative?

**A.** Subjoining or Wishing.

*Q. But how can you know them in English?*

*A. By their Signification; for the Subjunctive depends on another Verb, and has a Person before it; and the Optative signifies wishing or desiring.*

*Q. Shew how by an Example?*

*A. I wish, I see thee when thou comest. Here comest is the Subjunctive Mood, and see the Optative.*

*Q. How so?*

*A. Because comest depends on the Verb see, and has the Person thou before it; and the Verb see, implies wishing to see.*

*Q. Why may there not be six Moods then as the Grammarians account?*

*A. Because it is needless in Latin; for the Potential, Optative and Subjunctive have the same Terminations; and if they were to be reckoned only by their Signification, or mode of speaking, there would be above six; by shewing a thing true or false, bidding, wishing, with a Conjunction, by the Sign to or asking a question.*

## Of T E N S E.

*Q. What signifies Tense?*

*A. Time.*

*Q. How many Tenses or Times are there?*

*A. Properly but three, as the Time Present, past, and to come.*

*Q. Why are there accounted five Tenses then?*

*A. Because the Time past is divided into three Tenses, as Time not perfectly past, Time past, Time more than perfectly past.*

*Q. What are these Tenses called?*

*A. Present, Præterimperfect, Præterperfect, Præterpluperfect, and Future.*

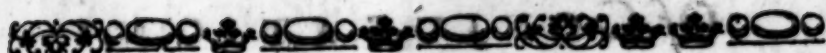
*Q. And what do these five Words signify in plain English?*

*A. Present, not perfectly past, perfectly past, more than perfectly past, and Future, or to come.*

*Q. How, and by what Mark may these be known?*

*A. By their Signs in English, whether Active or Passive; as follows:*

Tense



Tenses.		Active Signs.	Passive Signs.
Present.	} hath	Do, dost, doth,	am, art, is, are, be, beest
Præterimperfect.		did, didst,	was, wert, were,
Præterperfect.		have, hast, hath	have, hast, hath been
Præterplusperfect.		had, hadst	had, hadst been.
Future.		shall or will, shalt or wilt.	shall, will, shalt or wilt be.

## Of Number and Person.

**Q.** How can you know the Number and Person of a Verb in English?

**A.** By the Nominative Case, which is a Substantive, that stands before it; for the Verb hath the same Number and Person as that.

**Q.** Shew how, by an Example.

**A.** I see, Men hear; here the Verbs *see* and *hear* are of the same Number and Person as the Nominative Case *I*, and *Men* are.

**Q.** Of what Number and Person are they?

**A.** *I* is of the first Person singular, so is its Verb *see*; *Men* is of the third Person plural, and so is the Verb *hear*.

**N. B.** The Persons are, *Ego*, *tu*, *ille*, *nos*, *vos*, *illi*, *is*, and all other Pronouns of the third Person either singular or plural,



Of



## Of CONJUGATION.

**Q.** *What is Conjugation?*

**A.** The changing of a Verb into divers other Terminations, as Declension changeth Nouns.

**Q.** *How many Conjugations have Verbs?*

**A.** Four.

**Q.** *How may they be known generally?*

**A.** The first ends in *o*, with a Consonant before it; the second in *eo*; the third in *bo*, *eo*, *do*, &c. and the fourth in *io*.

**Q.** *Will this Rule hold always?*

**A.** No; There are many Words excepted.

**Q.** *How can you know them then?*

**A.** The Exceptions are most of them noted in the Dictionary.

**Q.** *But how do Grammarians commonly distinguish the Conjugations?*

**A.** By the Vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, in the Infinitive-mood.

**Q.** *How?*

**A.** The first hath *ā* long as *āre*; the second *ē* long as *ēre*; the third *ē* short as *ēre*; the fourth hath *ī* long, as *īre*.

**Q.** *But how can you know the Infinitive, before you know the Conjugation?*

**A.** I cannot tell, nor I believe any Body else, except one see it in a Book.

**Q.** *What more is necessary to be known before you can decline a Verb?*

**A.** The Terminations of the three Radical Tenses, viz. the Present, the Præterperfect and the Supine.

**Q.** *Why so?*

**A.** Because from all those Tenses, all the other Terminations of a Verb are formed.

**Q.** *What are those Terminations in every Conjugation?*

**A.** First Conjugation, — Present *o*, — Præter. *avi* — Supine *atum*.

Second Conjug. — — — — — *eo*, — — — — — *ui*, — — — — — *itum*

Third Conjug. — — — — — *o*, — — — — — *i*, — — — — — *um*.

Fourth — — — — — *io*, — — — — — *ivi*, — — — — — *itum*

**Q.** *How is a Verb declined by these Terminations?*

**A.** By changing the first Termination into the other two; as *amo*, *amavi*, *amatum*.

**Q.** *Will this Rule hold good in all Verbs?*

**A.** Yes, except those noted in the Dictionary.



*The Verb Sum declined through all the MOODS, TENSES, and PERSONS, because of its great Use in the Passive Voice.*

*Gerundiis, et Participiis,*

*Sum, fui, caret Supinis, except futurus.*

*N. P.*

<i>Indicative Mood.</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Si. I</i>	<i>Sum,</i>	<i>I am</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>thou art,</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>est,</i>	<i>he is,</i>
		<i>Pl. I</i>	<i>sumus,</i>	<i>we are,</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>estis,</i>	<i>ye are,</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>sunt.</i>	<i>they are.</i>
	<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	<i>Si. I</i>	<i>Eram,</i>	<i>I was,</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>eras,</i>	<i>thou wert,</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>erat,</i>	<i>he was,</i>
		<i>Pl. I</i>	<i>eramus</i>	<i>we were,</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>eratis,</i>	<i>ye were,</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>erant,</i>	<i>they were.</i>
	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Si. I</i>	<i>Ero,</i>	<i>I shall or will be</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>eris,</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt be</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>erit,</i>	<i>he shall or will be</i>
		<i>Pl. I</i>	<i>erimus,</i>	<i>we shall or will be</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>eritis,</i>	<i>ye shall or will be</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>erunt,</i>	<i>they shall or will be</i>

<i>Potential Mood</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Si. I</i>	<i>Sim,</i>	<i>might be,</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>sis,</i>	<i>thou mightest be</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>sit,</i>	<i>he might be</i>
		<i>Pl. I</i>	<i>simus,</i>	<i>we might be</i>
		<i>2</i>	<i>sitis,</i>	<i>ye might be</i>
		<i>3</i>	<i>sint,</i>	<i>they might be</i>

Potential

## Potential Mood.

<i>Pres. Imperf.</i>	<i>Si.</i> 1	Essem,	I might be,
	2	esses,	thou mightest be,
	3	esset,	he might be,
	<i>Pl</i> 1	essemus,	we might be,
	2	essetis	ye might be
	3	essent	they might be.

## Imperative Mood.

<i>Presens</i>	<i>Si.</i> 2	Sis, es, esto,	Be thou,
	3	sit, esto,	be he, or let him be,
	<i>Pl</i> 1	simus,	be we, or let us be,
	2	fitis, este, estote,	be ye.
	3	sint, sunt,	be they, or let them be,

## Infinitive Mood.

<i>Pres. &amp;</i>	{	Esse   to-be.
<i>Preter.</i>		

## Indicative Mood.

<i>Preterperfect</i>	<i>Si.</i> 1	Fui	I have been,
	2	fuisti	thou hast been
	3	fuit	he hath been,
	1	fuimus	we have been
	2	fuistis	ye have been
	3	fuērunt, v. fuere	they have been.

<i>Preterpluper</i>	<i>Si.</i> 1	Fueram,	I had been,
	2	fueras,	thou hadst been,
	3	fuerat,	he had been
	<i>Pl</i> 1	fueramus,	we had been,
	2	fueratis,	ye had been,
	3	fuerant	they had been

Potential

Potential Mood.

Preterperfect.	Si.	1	Fuerim,	I might have been,
		2	fueris,	thou mightest have been,
		3	fuerit,	he would have been,
	Pl.	1	fuerimus,	we could have been,
		2	fueritis,	ye should have been,
		3	fuerint.	they ought to have been.

Preterpluperfect.	Si.	1	Fuissem,	I would had been,
		2	fuisſes,	thou wouldſt had been,
		3	fuiſſet,	he might had been,
	Pl.	1	fuiſſemus,	we would had been,
		2	fuiſſeris,	ye ſhould had been,
		3	fuiſſent.	they ſhould had been.

Future.	Si.	1	Fuero,	I might be,	} hereafter.
		2	fueris,	thou mighteſt be,	
		3	fuerit,	he may be,	
	Pl.	1	fuerimus,	we can be,	
		2	fueritis,	ye would be,	
		3	fuerint.	they ſhould be.	

Infinitive Mood.

Preterperfect } Fuiffe. | to have or had been.  
 &  
 Preterpluperfect }

Future. | Fore vel futurum eſſe. | to be hereafter; the firſt from Forem, es, et, the ſecond from Fuo, ui, utum, tu, by adding ras.

A Participle of the } Futurus. | to be, or about to be.  
 Future Tenſe. }

Note, This Verb *Sum*, differs from other Verbs in the Preſent Tenſe, and in all Tenſes derived from it.

*Poſſum* wants the Imperative Mood, and it may be formed from *Sum*, by putting *potis* in contraction, viz. *poſ*, before every Perſon of *Sum* that beginneth with *s*, in every other Mood and Tenſe, and by putting *pot*. before every Perſon of *ſum*, that beginneth with *E* in every Tenſe, except in the Preterimperfect in the Potential, in which, by changing the firſt Letter *E* of every Perſon into *po*, and by changing *eſſe* in the infi. into *poſſe*, and by changing *F* in every Perſon of *ſum* into *pot*, it hath a Participle in *ns*, *potens*.

Note, All the other Compounds of *Sum*, may be formed by *Sum*, with a little Variation, as *proſum*, *prodes*, &c.



# The Terminations of *Verbs* and *Participles* in every Conjugation Active.

The Terminations of the Tense *do*, in every Conjugation, and all the other Tenses derived from them, in every Mood, with the Gerunds and two Participles.

Indicative Mood.	Potential Mood.	Imper.	Inf.	Gerunds.	Participl.
Do, did, shall,	may, might,	do thou	to,	of, in, to,	ing, to be
1 o, abam, abo,	em, arem,	a,	āre,	andi, o,	umans, andus
2 eo, ebam, ebo,	eam, erem,	e,	ēre,	endi, p,	umens, endus
3 o, ebam, am,	am, erem,	e,	ēre,	endi, p,	umens, endus
4 io, iebam, iam,	iam, irem,	i,	īre,	iendi, do,	iens, ien-
				(dum)	(dus)

The Termination *i* in the Tense have, and *um* in the Supine, and all other Tenses and Participles derived from them, being the same Terminations in every Conjugation.

Indicative.	Potential.	Infin.	Supin.	Infinitive.	Participles.
have, had,	might have, had, hereafter.	to have, or had,	to, to be	to hereaf- ter.	about to d, t, n
1, au,			at		
2, u,	i, eram, erim, issem, ero,	isse,	um, u,	urum esse	urus, us,
3, —					
4, iv,			it		

Note, Two Participles come of a Verb Active and Neuter, viz. in *us* and *rus*, and two of a Verb Passive in *dus* and *us*, and of a Verb Deponent three in *us*, *rus*, and *us*; and of a Verb Deponent, that is call'd *Commune*, all four, viz. in *us*, *dus*, *rus*, and *us*.

The



# The Terminations of the Persons ACTIVE.

Every where.	I,	thou,	he,	we,	ye,	they.
	o,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	unt, but ro rint.
	m,	s,	t,	mus,	tis,	nt,
	i,	isti,	it,	imus,	istis,	erunt vel ere.
Except.	o,	as,	at,	amus,	atis,	ant, in do of the first Conjugation
	eo,	es,	et,	emus,	etis,	ent, } in do   in the Indicative.
	io,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	iunt, }
	am,	es,	et,	imus,	Etis,	ent. in shall
Imperative.	do thou,	let him,	let us,	do, ye	let them,	
	a, ato,	et, ato,	emus,	ate, atote,	ent, anto,	
	e, eto,	eat, eto,	eamus,	ete, etote,	eant, ento,	
	e, ito,	at, ito,	amus,	ite, itote,	ant, unto,	
	i, ito,	iat, ito,	iamus,	ite, itote,	iant, iunto.	

To form the PASSIVE from the ACTIVE in the Tense *do*, and all derived from it every where change.

The Terminations.	Imperative.	o	or
		m	r
		s	ris vel re
		is	eris vel ere, or iris vel ire in the fourth Con-
		t	tur (jugation)
	Imperative.	mus	mur
		ris	mini
		a	are
		e	ere
		i	ire
Infinitive.	Present & Preterimperf.	te	mini
		tote	minor
		e	i, but ere into i in the third Conjugation.

For the Tense *have*, and all derived from it in the PASSIVE, put the Participle in *us*, before these following Tenses of *Sum*, and change *us* into *i*, in the Persons Plural, and into *um*, in the Infinitive, in the Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense; and in the Infinitive, in the Future Tense, change *urum esse* into *um iri vel ndum esse*, which is by changing the Participles *us* and *dns* into *um* and *dum*, or by adding *iri* to the first Supine, and *esse* to the Gerund in *dum*.

	Indicative.	Potential.	Infinitive.
	<i>have been,</i> <i>sum, vel fui,</i>	<i>might have been,</i> <i>sim, vel fuerim,</i>	<i>to have or had</i> <i>(been,</i>
us,	<i>had been</i> <i>eram v. fueram</i>	<i>would had been,</i> <i>essem, v. fuisset,</i>	<i>um, esse vel</i> <i>(fuisse,</i>
		<i>can be hereafter,</i> <i>ero, v. fuero.</i>	<i>to be hereafter.</i> <i>um, iri, v. ndum</i> <i>(esse.</i>

**Q.** *WHAT is meant by the Word derived?*

**A.** The drawing of one or more Words from another, as *abam, abo*, are drawn from *o*, by changing *o* into them,

**Q.** *What is meant by Gerunds, Supines, and Participles?*

**A.** Certain Words derived from Verbs, and may be used in their stead, especially in elegant speaking.

**Q.** *How is a Verb declined by the foregoing Table?*

**A.** By changing the Terminations of the three Radical Tenses exactly into all other Terminations derived from them.

**Q.** *Shew how by the Verb amo, being the Present Tense, or the Tense do.*

**A.** *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, ama, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amans, amandus.*

**Q.** *Likewise decline amavi, the Preterperfect Tense, or the Tense have.*

**A.** *Amavi, amaveram, amaverim, amavissem, amavero, amavisse.*

**Q.** *Decline also amatum, the Supine in um, thro' its Derivatives.*

**A.** *Amatum, amatu, amaturum esse, amaturus, amatus.*

**Q.** *But*

*Q. But how is a Verb declined in the Persons?*

*A. By changing the Termination of the first Person singular, into the Terminations of all the rest.*

*Q. Shew how by an Example?*

*A. Amabo, amabis, amabit, amabimus, amabitis, amabunt.*

*Q. Give an example when the first Person singular ends in m?*

*A. Amem, ames, amet, amemus, ametis, ament.*

*Q. Give an Example when the Termination of the first Person is in i?*

*A. Amavi, amavisti, amavit, amavimus, amavistis, amaverunt vel amavere.*

*Q. How is the Tense do, and other Tenses derived from it, declined in the Passive?*

*A. By changing the terminative Letters, in a Tense or Person Active, into the Passive Terminations, as in the Table.*

*Q. Shew how by Example?*

*A. Amabo, if I change o into or, it is amabor. Likewise amabit, if I change t into tur, it will be in the Passive amabitur.*

*Q. Give the Passive of Amem, ames, amet, amemus, ametis, ament?*

*A. Amer, ameris vel amere, ametur; amemur, amemini, amentur.*

*Q. How is the Tense have, and all other Tenses derived from it declined in the Passive?*

*A. By putting the Participle in us before the same Tenses of Sum, and by changing of us into i, in the Persons Plural, and into um in the Infinitive in the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense, and in the infinitive in the Future Tense, by changing urum esse into um iri vel ndum esse.*

*Q. Shew how by an Example?*

*A. Amatus fui, amatus fueram, amatus fuerim, amatus fuifsem, amatus fuero, amatum esse, vel fuisse, amatum iri, vel amandum esse.*

*Q. But why is there Sum vel fui, eram vel fueram, &c. in the Table?*

*A. Because either of those Tenses of sum may be used instead of the other, as sum instead of fui, eram instead of fueram, and so of the rest.*

*Q. Give the Passive of Amavi, amavisti, amavit, amavimus, &c. of the Tense have, or decline the Tense have been through the Persons?*

*A. Amatus sum vel fui, amatus es vel fuisti, amatus est vel fuit, pl. amati sumus, vel fuimus, amati estis, vel fuistis, amati sunt, vel fuerunt vel fuere.*

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## An Example of declining a Verb ACTIVE with the English, thro' all Moods and Tenses.

### 'Active Voice.'

#### Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.	Am-o,	I love or do	} love.
	as,	thou lovest or dost	
	at,	he loveth or doth	
	amus,	we love or do	
	atis,	ye love or do	
	ant,	they love or do	

---

Preterimperfect.	Amaba-m,	I loved or did	} love.
	s,	thou lovedst or didst	
	t,	he loved or did	
	mus,	we loved or did	
	tis,	ye loved or did	
	nt,	they loved or did	

---

Future.	Amab-o,	I shall or will	} love.
	is,	thou shalt or wilt	
	it,	he shall or will	
	imus,	we shall or will	
	itis,	ye shall or will	
	unt,	they shall or will	

An



*An Example of declining a Verb*  
 PASSIVE, with the English, thro'  
 all Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

*Passive Voice.*

*Indicative Mood.*

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Am-or,	<i>I am</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
	āris v. āre,	<i>thou art</i>	
	atur,	<i>he is</i>	
	amur,	<i>we are</i>	
	amini,	<i>ye are</i>	
	antur,	<i>they are</i>	

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	Amaba-r,	<i>I was</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
	ris vel re,	<i>thou wert</i>	
	tur,	<i>he was</i>	
	mur,	<i>we were</i>	
	mini,	<i>ye were</i>	
	ntur.	<i>they were</i>	

<i>Future.</i>	Amab-or,	<i>I shall or will</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
	eris v. ere,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
	itur,	<i>he shall</i>	
	imur,	<i>we shall</i>	
	imini,	<i>ye shall</i>	
	untur.	<i>they will</i>	

*Active*

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## Active Voice.

### Potential Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Ame-m,	I may or can	} love.
	s,	thou mayst	
	t,	he may	
	mus,	we may	
	tis,	ye may	
	ent,	they may	

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	Amare-m,	I might	} love.
	s,	thou mightest	
	t,	he might or would	
	mus,	we might or could	
	tis,	ye might or should	
	nt,	they ought to	

### Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	cum Ame-m,	when I love
	s,	when thou lovest
	t,	when he loveth
	ut ame-mus,	that we love
	tis,	that ye do love
	nt,	that they do love

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	si Amare-m,	If I loved
	s,	if thou lovedst
	t,	if he loved
	ne amare-mus,	that we did not love
	tis,	that ye did not love
	nt,	that they did not love

Passive

# *Passive Voice.*

## Potential Mood.

*Present Tense.*

Ame-r,	I may or can
ris v. re,	thou mayst
tur,	he can
mur,	we may
mini,	ye can
ntur.	they can

} be loved.

*Preterimperfect.*

Amare-r,	I might
is v. re,	thou mightest
tur,	he might
mur,	we might
mini,	ye might
ntur,	they might

} be loved.

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Present Tense.*

cum Ame-r,	when I am
ris v. re,	when thou art
tur,	when he is
ut Ame-mur,	that we are
mini,	that ye are
ntur,	that they are

} loved.

*Preterimperfect.*

si Amare-r,	If I was
ris v. re,	if thou wert
tur,	if he was
ne Amare-mur,	that we were not
mini,	that ye were not
ntur,	that they were not

} loved.

G

*Active*

*Active Voice.*

## Optative Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	utinam ame-m,	I wish I love
	s,	I wish thou lovest
	t,	I wish he loveth
	mus,	I wish we love
	tis,	I wish ye love
	nt,	I wish they love

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	O si Amare-m,	would I loved
	s,	would thou didst love
	t,	I wish he loved
	mus,	O if we did love
	tis,	would ye did love
	nt,	would they did love

## Imperative Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Am-a, ato,	love thou, or do thou love
	er, ato,	love he, or let him love
	emus,	love we, or let us love
	ate, atote,	love ye, or do ye love
	ent, anto,	love they, or let them love

## Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present</i>		Am-are   to love
<i>Preterim.</i>		

*Passive*



# *Passive Voice.*

## *Optative Mood.*

<i>Present Tense.</i>	utinam Ame-r,	<i>I wish I am</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
	ris vel re,	<i>I wish thou art</i>	
	tur,	<i>I wish he is</i>	
	mur,	<i>I wish we are</i>	
	mini,	<i>I wish ye are</i>	
	ntur,	<i>I wish they are</i>	

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	O si amare-r,	<i>would I was</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
	ris v.re,	<i>would thou wert</i>	
	tur,	<i>would he was</i>	
	mur,	<i>O if we were</i>	
	mini,	<i>I wish ye were</i>	
	ntur,	<i>would they were</i>	

## *Imperative Mood.*

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Am-are, ator,	<i>be thou</i>	} <i>loved.</i>
	etur, ator,	<i>let him be</i>	
	emur,	<i>let us be</i>	
	amini, aminor,	<i>be ye</i>	
	entur, antur,	<i>let them be</i>	

## *Infinitive Mood.*

<i>Present.</i>		<i>amari</i>   <i>to be loved.</i>
<i>Preterim.</i>		

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## Active Voice.

### Gerunds.

Aman-di	of loving
do	in loving
dum	to love

### Participle.

Of the Present Tense.	Amans	loving, or he that loveth
--------------------------	-------	---------------------------

### Indicative Mood.

Præterperfect.	Amav-i,	I have	} loved.
	isti,	thou hast	
	it,	he hath	
	imus,	we have	
	istis,	ye have	
	erant v ere,	they have	

Præterplusperfect.	Amavera-m,	I had	} loved.
	s,	thou hadst	
	t,	he had	
	mus,	we had	
	tis,	ye had	
	nt,	they had	

Passive

## Passive Voice.

Gerunds in the Passive Voice are wanting, except the Gerund in *dum*, with *esse*, as in the Table.

### Participle.

Of the Future Tense.	Amandus by changing <i>tis</i> in the Genitive Case into <i>dus</i> .	to be loved.
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### Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect.	Ama-tus sum, v. fui,	I have	} been loved.
	es, v. fuisti,	thou hast	
	est, v. fuit,	he hath	
	amati sumus, v. fuimus,	we have	
	estis, v. fuistis,	ye have	
	sunt, v. fuerunt, v. fuere,	they have	

Preterpluperfect.	Ama-tus eram, v. fueram,	I had	} been loved.
	eras, v. fueras,	thou hadst	
	erat, v. fuerat,	he had	
	amati-eramus, v. fueramus,	we had	
	eratis, v. fueratis,	ye had	
	erant, v. fuerant,	they had	

Active

*Active Voice.*

## Potential Mood.

<i>Preterperfect.</i>	Amaveri-m,	I might have	} loved,
	s,	thou mightest have	
	t,	he might have	
	mus,	we might have	
	tis,	ye might have	
	nt,	they might have	

<i>Preterpluperfect.</i>	Amavisse-m,	I might	} had loved,
	s,	thou mightest	
	t,	he might	
	mus,	we might	
	tis,	ye might	
	nt,	they might	

<i>Future.</i>	Amaver-o,	I may	} love hereafter.
	is,	thou mayest	
	it,	he can	
	imus,	we would	
	itis,	ye ought to	
	int,	they should	

## Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Preterperfect.</i>	cum Amaveri-m,	when I have	} loved.
	s,	when thou hast	
	t,	when he hath	
	mus,	when we have	
	tis,	when ye have	
	nt,	when they have	

*Passive*



# *Passive Voice.*

## Potential Mood.

*Præterperfect.*

Amatus sim v fuerim,	I might
sis v fueris,	thou mightest
sit v fuerit,	he might
Amati-simus v fuerimus,	we might
sitis v fueritis,	ye might
sint v fuerint,	they might

*have been loved.*

*Præterpluperfect.*

Amatus essem v fuisset,	I might
esses v fuisses,	thou mightest
esset v fuisset,	he might
Amati-essimus v fuissetus,	we would
essetis v fuissetis,	ye could
essent v fuissent,	they should

*had been loved.*

*Future.*

Amatus ero v fuero,	I might
eris v fueris,	thou mayst
erit v fuerit,	he can
Amati-erimus v fuerimus,	we would
eritis v fueritis,	ye could
erunt v fuerint,	they should

*be loved hereafter*

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Præterperfect.*

cum Amatus sim v fuerim,	when I have
sis v fueris,	when thou hast
sit v fuerit,	when he hath
Amati-simus v fuerimus,	when we have
sitis v fueritis,	when ye have
sint v fuerint,	when they have

*been loved.*

*Active*

*Active Voice.*

## Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Præterperfect.</i>	Si Amavisse-m,	If I had	} loved.
	s,	If thou hadst	
	t,	If he had	
	mus,	If we had	
	tis,	If ye had	
	nt,	If they had	

<i>Future Tense.</i>	nt Amayer-o,	That I shall	} love.
	is,	that thou shalt	
	it,	that he shall	
	ne amaver-imus,	that we shall not	
	itis,	that ye shall not	
	int,	that they shall not	

## Optative Mood.

<i>Præterperfect.</i>	utinam Amaverit-m,	I wish I have	} loved.
	s,	I wish thou hast	
	t,	I wish he hath	
	mus,	I wish we have	
	tis,	would ye have	
	int,	would they might have	

<i>Præterperfect.</i>	O si Amavisse-m,	would I had	} loved.
	s,	I wish thou hadst	
	t,	would he had	
	mus,	I wish we had	
	tis,	O if ye had	
	nt,	I wish they had	

Passive

*Passive Voice.*

Subjunctive Mood:

<i>Preterpluperfect</i>	si Amat-us essem v. fuisset	If I had	} <i>been loved</i>
	esses v. fuisset	If thou hadst	
	esset v. fuisset	If he had	
	Amat-i essemus v. fuisset	If we had	
	essetis v. fuissetis	if ye had	
	essent v. fuissent	if they had	

<i>Future</i>	ut Amat-us ero v. fuero	that I shall	} <i>be loved</i>
	eris v. fueris	that thou shalt	
	erit v. fuerit	that he shall	
	ne amati-erimus v. fuerimus	that we shall not	
	eritis v. fueritis	that ye shall not	
	erunt v. fuerint	that they shall not	

Optative Mood.

<i>Preterperfect.</i>	utinam Amat-us sim v. fuerim	I wish I have	} <i>been loved</i>
	sis v. fueris	I wish thou hast	
	sit v. fuerit	I wish he hath	
	Amat-i simus v. fuerimus	I wish we have	
	sitis v. fueritis	would ye have	
	sint v. fuerint	would they might have	

<i>Preterpluperfect.</i>	O si Amat-usessem v. fuisset	would I had	} <i>been loved.</i>
	esses v. fuisset	I wish thou hadst	
	esset v. fuisset	would he had	
	Amati- essemus v. fuisset	I wish we had	
	essetis v. fuissetis	O if ye had	
	essent v. fuissent	I wish they had	

H

*Future*

*Active Voice.*

## Optative Mood.

Future Tense	O si Amave-ro	I wish I may	love hereafter
	ris	I wish thou mayst	
	rit	I wish he might	
	rimus	I wish we may	
	ritis	would ye would	
	rint	would they might	

## Infinitive Mood.

Pret. & } Am-avisse | to have or had loved.  
Preterplu. }

## Supine.

Amatum | to love.

## Infinitive Mood.

Future Tense. | Amaturum esse | to love hereafter.

## Participle.

of the Future } Amaturus | about to love  
Tense. }

So decline *moneo* to warn ; *lego*, to read ; *audio*, to hear ; and all other Regular Verbs, according to their respective Conjugations.

Optative



## Passive Voice.

### Optative Mood.

Future.	O si Amatus ero v. fuero,	I wish I may	} be loved hereafter
	eris v. fueris,	I wish thou mayest	
	erit v. fuerit,	I wish he may	
	Amati-erimus v. fuerimus,	I wish we may	
	eritis v. fueritis,	I wish ye may	
	erunt v. fuerint,	I wish they may	

### Infinitive Mood.

Preter. } amatum esse v. fuisse | to have or had been loved.  
 &  
 Preterplu. }

### Supine.

Amatu | to be loved.

### Infinitive.

Future. | Amatum iri v. Amandum esse | to be loved hereafter.

### Participle,

Of the Preter- } Ama-tus, a, um. | loved.  
 perfect Tense. }

H

The

# The declining of certain irregular Verbs in the three Radical Tenses.

Eo,	ivi,	itum,	to go,	Queo,	quivi,	quitum,	to be able
Volo,	volui,	volui,	to be willing,	Edo,	edi,	esum, vel estum,	to eat
Nolo,	nolui,	nolui,	to be unwilling,	Fero,	fuli,	latum,	to bear or suffer,
Malo,	malui,	malui,	to have rather,	Fio,	factus,	sum, vel fui,	to be made, or to be done,

Note, *Queo* is declined like *Eo*, and *Volo* and *Malo* want the Imperative Mood, and *Nolo* hath only the second Person, in the Imperative, and all Verbs want the first Person singular in the Imperative.

The Terminations, or first Person singular in every Tense derived from the Tense *do*, of each of those Verbs with the Gerunds and Participles.

Indicative Mood.			Potential Mood.		Impera.	Infinit.	Gerunds.		Participles.	
<i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>do thou</i>	<i>to,</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>in to</i>	<i>ing</i>	<i>to be</i>
Eo,	ibam,	ibo,	eam,	irem,	i,	ire,	eundi,	do, dum,	iens,	
Volo,	volebam,	volam,	velim,	vellem,	noli,	velle,	volendi,	do, dum,	volens,	
Nolo,	nolebam,	nolam,	nolim,	nollem,		nolle,	nolendi,	do, dum,	nolens,	
Malo,	malebam,	malam,	malim,	mallem,		malle,	malendi,	do, dum,	malens,	
Edo,	edebam,	edam,	edam,	ederem,	es effoe,	edere,	edendi,	do, dum,	edens,	
Fero,	ferēbam,	feram,	feram,	ferrem,	fer,	ferre,	ferendi,	do, dum,	ferens,	
Fio,	fiēbam,	fiam,	fiam,	fierem,	fito,	feri,			faciendus,	

The Termination, or first Person singular, in every Tense derived from the Tense *have*, of each of those Verbs; and *am*, in the Supine, and all derived from them.

Indicative Mood.		Potential Mood.		Infinitive.	Supines.	Infinitive.	Participle.
<i>have,</i>	<i>had,</i>	<i>have,</i>	<i>might had,</i>	<i>to have or had</i>	<i>to, to be</i>	<i>to be after</i>	<i>about to, &amp;c.</i>
<i>ivi,</i> <i>volui,</i> <i>nolui,</i> <i>malui,</i>	<i>iveram,</i> <i>volueram,</i> <i>nolueram,</i> <i>malueram,</i>	<i>iverim,</i> <i>voluerim,</i> <i>noluerim,</i> <i>maluerim,</i>	<i>ivissem,</i> <i>voluissem,</i> <i>noluissem,</i> <i>maluissem,</i>	<i>ivisse,</i> <i>voluisse,</i> <i>noluisse,</i> <i>maluisse,</i>	<i>itum,</i> <i>itu,</i>	<i>iturum, esse,</i>	<i>iturus,</i>
<i>Edi,</i>	<i>ederam,</i>	<i>ederim,</i>	<i>edissem,</i>	<i>edere,</i>	<i>esum, esu,</i> <i>estum, estu,</i> <i>latum, late,</i>	<i>esurum, esse,</i> <i>esturum, esse,</i> <i>laturum esse,</i>	<i>esurus</i> <i>vel</i> <i>esturus.</i> <i>laturus,</i> <i>factus.</i>
<i>Tuli,</i> <i>Factus sum</i> <i>vel fui,</i>	<i>Tuleram,</i> <i>Factus eram</i> <i>vel fueram,</i>	<i>Tulerim,</i> <i>Factus sim,</i> <i>vel fuerim,</i>	<i>Tulissem,</i> <i>Factus essem,</i> <i>vel fuisset,</i>	<i>Tulisse,</i> <i>Factum esse,</i> <i>vel fuisse,</i>			

<i>Present Tense singular</i>	Eo,	is,	it,	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	imus,	itis,	eunt,
	volo,	vis,	vult,		volumus,	vultis,	volunt,
	nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,		nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt,
	malo,	mavis,	mavult,		malumus,	mavultis,	malunt,
	Edo,	edis,	edit,		Edimus,	editis,	edunt,
		vel es,	velest			vel estis,	
	Fero,	fers,	fert,		ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt,
	Fio,	fis,	fit,		fimus,	fitis,	fiunt,

<i>Preterimperfect.</i>	Iba-m,	edeba-m,	s, t, pl. mus, tis, nt.
	voleba-m,	fereba-m,	
	noleba-m,	fiaba-m,	
	maleba-m,		

<i>Future Tense.</i>	Ibo, is, it, pl. imus, itis, unt.	es, et, pl. emus, etis, ent.
	volam,	
	nolam,	
	malam,	

## Potential Mood.

<i>Present Tense singular.</i>	Ea-m,	eda-m,	s, t, pl. mus, tis, nt.
	veli-m,	fera-m,	
	noli-m,	fia-m,	
	mali-m,		
<i>Preterimperfect Tense.</i>	ire-m,	edere-m,	s, t, pl. mus, tis, nr.
	velle-m,	vel esse-m,	
	nolle-m,	ferre-m,	
	malle-m,	fiere-m,	

## Imperative Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	I,	ito,	eat,	ito,	pl. eamus,	ite, itote,	eant, eunto,
	noli, nolito,					nolite, nolitote,	
	es, esto,	edat, esto,	pl. edamus.	edite, este,	edant		
	ede, edito,	edito, —		estote,	edunto,		
	fer, ferto,	ferat, ferto,	pl. feramus,	ferite, fertote,	ferant, ferunto,		
	fito, tu,	fiat, fito,	pl. fiamus,	fito, fitote,	fiant, fiunto.		

## Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense.</i>	Ire,	malle,
	velle,	edere, vel esse,
	nolle,	ferre,

Gerunds.			Participle.	
eundi,	do,	dum,	<i>Of the Present Tense.</i>	iens,
volendi,	do,	dum,		volens,
nolendi,	do,	dum,		nolens,
malendi,	do,	dum,		malens,
edendi,	do,	dum,		edens,
ferendi,	do,	dum,		ferens.

Note,



*Note, Feror is regular from Ferro, being passive, except in the second Person plural in the present Tense in the Indicative, and in the second Person singular and plural in the Imperative, as followeth.*

*Passive Voice.*

**Indicative Mood.**

*Present Tense singular.* } feror, ferris, vel ferre, fertur, pl. ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

*Preterimperfect Tense.* } fereba-r, ris, vel re, tur, pl. mur, mini, ntur.

*Future Tense.* } ferar, ferēris, vel ferēre, ferētur, pl. ferēmur, ferēmini ferentur.

**Potential Mood.**

*Present Tense.* } ferar, ris, vel re, tur, pl. mur, mini, ntur,

*Preterimperfect.* } ferre-r, ris, vel re, tur, pl. mur, mini, ntur.

**Imperative Mood.**

*Present Tense.* } { ferre, } { feratur, } { pluraliter, } { ferimini, } { ferantur, }  
 } { fertor, } { fertor, } { ferāmur, } { feriminor, } { feruntor.

**Infinitive Mood.**

*Present Tense, and Preterimperfect Tense.* } ferri, } fieri.

Gerunds in the Passive Voice are wanting, except the Gerund in *dum*, with *esse*, as in the Table.

**Participle.**

*Of the Future Tense.* } ferendus, } faciendus.

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### Indicative Mood.

Preter-perfect Tense. { Ivi, } { malui, } { isti, it, pl. imus, istis, erunt, vel ére:

Preterpluperfect Tense. { Ivera-m, } { maluera-m, } { s, t, pl. mus, tis, nt.

### Potential Mood.

Preter-perfect Tense. { Iveri-m, } { malueri-m, } { s, t, pl. mus, tis, nt.

Preterpluperfect Tense. { Ivisse-m, } { maluisse-m, } { s, t, pl. mus, tis, nt.

Future. { Ivero, } { maluero, } { ris, rit, pl. rimus, ritis, rint.

### Infinitive Mood.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense. { Ivisse, } { maluisse, } { voluisse, } { edisse, } { noluisse, } { tulisse.

### Supine.

Itum,  
Esum, vel Estum,  
Latum.

### Infinitive Mood.

Future Tense. { Iturum, esse, } { Esurum, esse, vel Esturum, esse, } { Laturum, esse.

### Participle.

Of the Future Tense. { Iturus, } { Esurus, vel Esturus, } { Laturus.

Indi-

**Indicative Mood.**

*Preterperfect Tense.* { *Latus,* } sum, vel fui, tus es, vel fuisti, tus est, vel fuit,  
                           *Factus,* } pl. ti, sumus, vel fuimus, ti, estis, vel fuistis, ti,  
   sunt, vel fuerunt, vel fuere.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.* { *Latus,* } eram, vel fueram, tus eras, vel fueras, tus  
                           *Factus,* } erat, vel fuerat, pl. ti eramus, vel fueramus,  
   ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant, vel fuerant.

**Potential Mood.**

*Preterperfect Tense.* { *Latus,* } sim, vel fuerim, tus sis, vel fueris, tus sit, vel  
                           *Factus,* } fuerit, pl. ti simus, vel fuerimus, ti sitis, vel  
   fueritis, ti sint, vel fuerint.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.* { *Latus,* } essem, vel fuisset, tus esses, vel fuisses, tus  
                           *Factus.* } esset, vel fuisset, pl. ti essemus, vel fuissetus,  
   ti essetis, vel fuissetis, ti essent, vel fuissent.

*Future.* { *Latus,* } ero, vel fuero, tus eris, vel fueris, tus erit, vel  
                           *Factus,* } fuerit, pl. ti erimus, vel fuerimus, ti eritis, vel  
   fueritis, ti erunt, vel fuerint.

**Infinitive Mood.**

*Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.* { Latum esse, vel fuisse,  
   Factum esse, vel fuisse.

**Passive Signification.**

**Supine.**

Itu,  
 Esu, vel Estu,  
 Latu.

**Infinitive Mood.**

*Future Tense.* { Latum, iri, vel faciendum, esse,  
                           Factum, iri, vel faciendum, esse.

**Participle.**

*Of the Future Tense.* { *Latus,*  
                           *Factus.*

*Note,*



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*Note*, Some Verbs are declined only in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses; and they are called *Verbs Impersonals*; which may be known by the Sign *it* before them in *English*, as *Delectat*, *it* delighteth. See in the following Examples.

Delectat, abat, abit, et, aret, ato,  
Decet, ebat, ebit, eat, eret, eto,  
Studetur, ebatur, ebitur, eatur, eretur, etor,

Delectav-it, erat, erit, isset, erit, *it* delighteth,  
Decu-it, erat, erit, isset, erit, *it* becometh,  
Studium est, v. fuit, &c. *it* is studied.

### Of a PARTICIPLE.

**Q.** *WHAT* is a Participle?

*A.* A Word that signifies like a Verb, but is declined like a Noun Adjective.

**Q.** *Shew how by an Example?*

*A.* *A Man seeing*: Here the Participle *seeing*, signifies *doing*, like a Verb, and may have the Signs of Cases before it like a Noun; as *of seeing*, *in seeing*, &c.

**Q.** *By what Mark can you know a Participle?*

*A.* Any *English* Word ending in *ing*, or *d*, *t*, *n*, after a Substantive, is a Participle.

**Q.** *Give an Example?*

*A.* *Friend loving*, *a Man learned*; here *loving* and *learned* are Participles, because they end in *ing* and *d*, and are after their Substantives *Friend* and *Man*.

**Q.** *What are such Words then when they are before a Substantive.*

*A.* Adjectives; as *a loving Friend*; *a learned Man*; because then they do not signify like a Verb.

**Q.** *Why are they called Participles then, when they follow a Substantive?*

*A.* Because then they partake both of a Verb and of a Noun, viz. of a Verb in Signification, and of a Noun in Declension.

**Q.** *How many sorts of Participles are there?*

*A.* Four in *Latin*, ending in *ns*, *dus*, *rus*, and *us*.

**Q.** *What are Participles in ns called?*

*A.* Participles of the Present Tense.

*Q.* *Why*



*Q. Why so?*

*A. Because they signify the time present, as Amicus, amans, a Friend loving, viz. now loving.*

*Q. Of what Tense are Participles in dus and rus?*

*A. Of the Future.*

*Q. Why so?*

*A. Because they signify the time not yet come; as docendus to be taught, docturus, about to teach, viz. not yet taught, or teaching.*

*Q. Of what Tense are Participles in us?*

*A. Of the Preterperfect Tense.*

*Q. How so?*

*A. Because they signify the time past, as doctus taught, that is already taught.*

*Q. How are Participles declined?*

*A. Those in us like prudens; those in dus, rus, and us, like Bonus,*

*Q. From whence is a Participle derived or formed?*

*A. From the Terminations of the Present Tense and Supine, as in the Table, by changing the radical Terminations, into the Terminations of their Participles.*

*Q. Give an Example?*

*A. Audio, audiens, audiendus, auditum, auditorus, auditus.*

*Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Active and Neuter?*

*A. Two, viz. in us and rus.*

*Q. How many of a Verb Passive?*

*A. Two; in dus and us.*

*Q. How many Participles has a Verb Deponent?*

*A. Three; that end in us, rus, and us.*

*Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Deponent, that can properly have Man or Thing after it, or of such Deponents as are called Commune?*

*A. All four, viz. in us, dus, rus, and us.*

*Q. What if a Verb want any of the three Radical Tenses?*

*A. Most of such Verbs want such Participles, and all else that are usually derived from that Radical Tense that is wanting.*

Of

Q. Now, they shall, the same problem, I believe, arise  
 A. I think so, yes, I do.

Q. What I am asking is, does it not  
 A. Of the tongue.  
 Q. I am asking  
 A. Because they hardly see it, nor yet come, as I suppose  
 to be needed, because about as much as not yet seeing, or

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Q. I am asking, is not  
 A. I am asking, is not

Of an Address

Q. What is an address?  
A. A word, added to a name, to denote the manner of  
addressing a person, or the subject of a discourse.  
Q. What is the difference between an address and a name?  
A. A name is a word, or words, which denote a person or  
thing, without any addition. An address is a word, or words,  
added to a name, to denote the manner of addressing a person,  
or the subject of a discourse.  
Q. What is the difference between an address and a title?  
A. A title is a word, or words, which denote a person's  
rank, or office. An address is a word, or words, added to a  
name, to denote the manner of addressing a person, or the  
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rank, or office. An address is a word, or words, added to a  
name, to denote the manner of addressing a person, or the  
subject of a discourse.

## Of an Adverb.

**Q.** *WHAT is an Adverb?*

*A.* A Word added to a Verb, to shew the manner of it, as an Adjective doth a Substantive.

**Q.** *Give an Example?*

*A.* He acts *wisely*; here the Adverb *wisely*, shews how, or after what manner the Verb acts.

**Q.** *By what Mark can you know an Adverb?*

*A.* Any Word that requires a Verb put to it, to shew what is meant by it, is an Adverb; also most *English* Words ending in *ly*, are Adverbs.

**Q.** *What part of Speech is justly?*

*A.* An Adverb.

**Q.** *Why?*

*A.* Because it requires a Verb put to it to shew its Meaning.

**Q.** *How?*

*A.* If I say only *justly*, who can tell what I mean by *justly*? if I do not put some Verb to it, to shew what is done *justly*, as I do *justly*, &c.

**Q.** *From whence are Adverbs derived?*

*A.* Of Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, and Participles.

**Q.** *How do Substantives form their Adverbs?*

*A.* For the most part in *tim*; as of *Vir* is made *Viritim*; of *domus*, *domatim*; House by House.

**Q.** *How do Adjectives, or Participles of three Terminations, form their Adverbs?*

*A.* By changing *us* into *e*, and *er* into *re*; as *justus*, *juste*; *pulcher*, *pulchre*.

**Q.** *How do those of two Terminations form their Adverbs?*

*A.* Commonly by changing *s* into *ter*, *x* into *citer*, *r* into *riter*, as *suavis*, *suaviter*; *amans*, *amanter*; *fœlix*, *fœlicitèr*; *par*, *paritèr*.

**Q.** *Do not some Adjectives form their Adverbs in *tus*, *o*, and *um*?*

*A.* Yes, (but very seldom) as of *antiquus*, is formed *antiquitus*; *creber*, *crebro*; *duplus*, *duplo*; also of *multus*, *multum*; *primus*, *primum*, and *primo*, &c.

**Q.** *How do Pronouns form their Adverbs?*

*A.* In *ic*, *inc*, *uc*, *ac*, and *orsum*; as *hic*, *hinc*, *huc*, *hac*, *horsum*; *illic*, *illinc*, *illuc*, *illac*, *illorsum*, comes from *hic* and *ille*.

**Q.** *How*



Q. How do Verbs form their Adverbs?

A. By changing *um* of the Supine into *im*, as *Rapio*, *raptum* *raptim*, *Pungo*, *punctum*, *punctim*.

Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?

A. When they have no Substantive belonging to them; which may be better understood when the Prepositions are learnt.

Q. What Adverbs are compared?

A. Such as are derived from Adjectives and Prepositions, whose Signification may increase or decrease.

Q. How are such Adverbs compared,

A. Thus,

Sanctè	Sanctius,	sanctissimè.
Pulchrè,	pulchrius,	pulcherrimè.
Fortitèr,	fortius,	fortissimè.
Propè,	propius,	proximè.

Q. How many Significations have Adverbs?

A. Divers; as of Time, Place, Number, Order, Asking, or Doubting, Calling, Affirming, Denying, Exhorting, Flattering, Forbidding, Wishing, Gathering together, Parting, Choosing a thing not finished, Shewing, Doubting, Chance, Likeness, quality, quantity and Comparison.

Q. Tell me some Adverbs of Time.

A. *Hodie*, to Day; *nuper*, lately.

Q. What Adverbs are of Place.

A. *Ubi* where; *hic*, here.

Q. What are of Number.

A. *Semel* once; *bis*, twice.

Q. What of Order?

A. *Inde*, thence; *deinde*, afterwards.

Q. What are of asking, or Doubting.

A. *Cur*, wherefore; *num*, whether.

Q. What are of Calling.

A. *Hæc* *hæc*; *ehodum*, come hither.

Q. What of affirming.

A. *Certe*, certainly; *profecto*, truly.

Q. What of Denying.

A. *Non* no, *haud*, scarcely.

Q. What of Exhorting.

A. *Eja*, well; *age*, go to.

Q. Which of Flattering.

A. *Sodes*, *pristee*, *amabò*, of all love.

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**Q. Which of Forbidding?**

**A. Ne, not.**

**Q. Which of wishing?**

**A. Utinam, I wish; O si, O that.**

**Q. Which of gathering together?**

**A. Simul, together; unâ in one.**

**Q. Which of parting?**

**A. Seorsim, asunder, vicatim, street by street.**

**Q. Which are of chusing?**

**A. Potius, rather; imo, yea, rather.**

**Q. Which of a thing not finished?**

**A. Pene, almost; vix, scarcely.**

**Q. Which of shewing?**

**A. En, lo; ecce, behold.**

**Q. Which of Doubting?**

**A. Forfan, peradventure; forsitan, perhaps.**

**Q. What are of Chance?**

**A. Forte, as hap was, fortuito, at adventure.**

**Q. Which are of Likeness?**

**A. Sic, sa; sicut, as.**

**Q. Which of quality?**

**A. Bene, well; docte, learnedly.**

**Q. Which of quantity?**

**A. Multum, much; parum, little.**

**Q. What of comparison?**

**A. Tam, so; quàm, as; magis, more.**

**Q. But how do you know when any other Adverb is of any and which of these Kinds?**

**A. By considering to which of these Adverbs it is most like in Signification, or to which it belongs, or relates; as to day, relates to some Time; and here to some Place.**

Of

Which

# Of a Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A Word that joyns two or more Words, or Sentences together.

Q. Give an Example.

A. I write *or* read, *and* learn every Day.

Q. Which are Conjunctions here?

A. Or, and and.

Q. Why so?

A. Because *or* joyns the two Words *write* and *read* together in one Sentence; and *and* joyns the two Sentences together, viz. I write (*or*) read (*and*) I learn every Day.

Q. How many kinds of Conjunctions are there?

A. Several; as Copulatives, Disjunctives, Discretives, Casuals Conditionals, Exceptives, Interrogatives, Illatives, Adversatives, Redditives, Electives, and Diminutives.

Q. Name some Conjunctions that are Copulatives.

A. Et, and, nec, neither.

Q. Which are Disjunctives.

A. Aut, or; vel either.

Q. Which are Discretives.

A. Sed, but; quidem, truly.

Q. Which are Casuals?

A. Nam, for; ut, that

Q. Which are Conditionals?

A. Si, if; modo, so that.

Q. Which Exceptives?

A. Ni, unless, alioquin, otherwise.

Q. Which Interrogatives?

A. Ne, whether or no; nonne, is it not.

Q. Which Illatives?

A. Ergo, therefore; quare, wherefore.

Q. Which Adversatives?

A. Etſi, although; eſto, ſuppoſe it be ſo.

Q. Which are Redditives?

A. Tamen, yet; attamen, notwithstanding

Q. Which Electives?

A. quam, as; atque, as.

Q. Which are Diminutives?

A. Saltem, at the leaſt, vel, even.

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Q. How do you know when any other Conjunction is of any and which of these kinds?

A By considering which of these Conjunctions it is most like in its Signification.

Q. Shew how by an Example?

A. Sin, *but if*; is a Conjunction Conditional, because it is most like *si*, in signification.

Q. And why is it called a Conditional?

A Because when I say, *If I do a thing, is understood, upon Condition I do that thing.*

## Of a Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A Word undeclined, commonly set before other Words, and requires a Noun to shew its Signification.

Q. Give an Example.

A. In *Water*; here the Preposition *in*, is set before the Word *Water*: and the Noun *Water* shews what is meant by the Word *In*.

Q. By what other way can you know a Preposition:

A. By their being here enumerated in the following Table.

Q. What else do they require after them:

A. Certain Cases; as here followeth.

## These thirty one require an Accusative Case, viz.

Ad, *to.*  
 Adversus, }  
 Adversum, } *against.*  
 Ante, *before.*  
 Apud, *at.*  
 Circa, }  
 Circum, } *about.*  
 Circiter, }  
 cis, } *on this side*  
 citra }  
 Contra, *against.*  
 erga, *towards.*  
 extra, *without.*  
 Infra, *beneath.*  
 inter, *between or among*  
 intra, *within.*

Juxta, *beside, or nigh to,*  
 Ob, *for.*  
 Penes, *in the Power*  
 per, *by or through.*  
 pone, *behind.*  
 post, *after.*  
 præter, *besides.*  
 prope, *nigh.*  
 propter, *for.*  
 Secundum, *according to.*  
 secus, *by.*  
 supra, *above.*  
 Trans, *over.*  
 Ultra, *beyond.*  
 Versus, *towards.*



*These fourteen require an Ablative Case, viz.*

(Consonant.  
A } A isto be used before Words that begin with a  
Ab } from } and Ab or abs before Words that begin with a  
Abs, } Vowel.  
absque, *without*.  
Coram, *before or in presence*,  
cum, *with*.  
De  
E } of, or out of, or de *concerning*.  
Ex }  
Palam, *openly*.  
pre, *before, or in Comparison*.  
pro, *for*,  
sine, *without*.  
Tenus, *until, or up to*. This requires also a Genitive Plural,  
but never in the Singular.

*These six require both Accusative and an Ablative Case, viz.*

Clam, *privily*.  
In, in, in the *Ablative*, or into in the *Accusative Case*.  
Procul, *far off, or far from*.  
Sub *under*.  
Subter, *under, or beneath*.  
Super, *upon, or over*.

Q Shew by an Example how these Prepositions require such Cases after them, as the Table mentions.

A. Ad [Urbem] Londinum, *to London*; A Londino, *from London*.

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*London.* In Londinum, into London. In Londino, in London. here *Londinum* changeth its Case, according to the Preposition it follows.

*Q* What is to be observed concerning *Penes, Tenus and Versus*?

*A.* *Penes, Tenus, and Versus*, are commonly set after their Nouns, as *quos penes*, in whose Power; *aurium tenus*, up to the Ears, *Londinum versus*; towards London.

## Of an Interjection.

*Q* What is an Interjection?

*A.* A Word utter'd in a sudden Passion of the Mind, instead of a Sentence; as, *alas!* that is a pittyful Case.

*Q.* How many sorts of Interjections are there?

*A.* Several; as, of Mirth, of Sorrow, Dread, Marvelling, Disdaining, Shunning, Praising, Scorning, Exclaiming, Cursing, Laughing, Calling, and Silence.

*Q* Name some Interjections of Mirth?

*A.* *Evax, hey brave; vah, ho!*

*Q* Which are of Sorrow?

*A.* *Hou, alas; hei, well-a-day.*

*Q* Which of Dread?

*A.* *Atat, aba!*

*Q* Which of Marvelling?

*A.* *Papæ, O strange!*

*Q.* Which of Disdaining?

*L.* *Hem, oh! vah, away!*

*Q* Which of Shunning?

*A.* *Apagè, away, or awaunt.*

*Q* Which of Praising?

*A.* *Euge, well done,*

*Q* Which of Scorning?

*A.* *Hui, whoo?*

*Q* Which of Exclaiming?

*A.* *Prodolor, alas, the Day!*

*Q* Which of Cursing?

*A.* *Va, wo!*

*Q* Which are of Laughing?

*A.* *Ha, ha, he; ha, ha, he!*

*Q. Which*

*Q. Which are of Calling?*

*A. Eho, Sobo ; Io, avoy!*

*Q. Which of Silence?*

*A. An, whiff ; ft, ft.*

*Q. Of what sort of Interjection is Evax, hey brave?*

*A. An Interjection of Mirth.*

*Q. By what Reason?*

*A. Because it is spoke in Mirth.*

*Q. Why is Euge, well done, an Interjection of praising?*

*A. Because when I say well done to any one, I praise him.*

F I N I S



to the LATIN TONGUE.

Q. Which are of Colling?  
 A. Ebo, Sids: 10, 100.  
 Q. Which of Sids?  
 A. Ad, 100: 10, 100.  
 Q. Of what sort of Sids is Ebo, 100?  
 A. An Latin of Sids.  
 Q. By what Sids?  
 A. Because it is Sids in 100.  
 Q. How is Sids, 100, 100, 100?  
 A. Because when I say 100, I give him.

